

Whereas the share of baccalaureate degrees in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics earned by women has decreased over the past decade, and women now earn only 19 percent of engineering degrees, 18 percent of computing degrees, 42 percent of mathematics degrees, and 39 percent of physical science degrees, at the baccalaureate level;

Whereas women of color earn only 6 percent of computing degrees and 3 percent of engineering degrees at the baccalaureate level;

Whereas women have about 64,000 fewer opportunities than men to participate in college sports, and in 2015 only 37 of the 313 athletic directors in Division I sports were women;

Whereas multiple studies have confirmed that 1 in 5 women are sexually assaulted on college campuses and about 20 percent of girls have been the victims of sexual assault or attempted sexual assault while in high school;

Whereas more than 50 percent of girls in grades 7 through 12 experience sexual harassment and 10 percent of high school students experience dating violence each year, which can lead to symptoms of depression, anxiety, and unhealthy and antisocial behaviors, and can negatively impact academic achievement;

Whereas men still hold the vast majority of school leadership positions, and only about 31 percent of full professors at degree-granting postsecondary institutions are women, 26 percent of college and university presidents are women, and 27 percent of school district superintendents are women;

Whereas pregnant and parenting students are more likely to drop out of high school than other students, and only 51 percent of mothers under the age of 20 earn a high school diploma by the age of 22, leading to decreased opportunities for continuing education and employment; and

Whereas LGBT students face pervasive discrimination and harassment in school, on college campuses, and in the workforce, impeding their ability to fully access the educational opportunities they are entitled to: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) applauds the tremendous increase in educational opportunities, including in sports, for women and girls since the passage of title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972;

(2) commends the work of the Department of Education and the Department of Justice to ensure that students have a safe learning environment by working to ensure that schools prevent and respond to discrimination and harassment on the basis of sex, including sexual assault, harassment, domestic and dating violence, pregnancy, sex-stereotyping, and discrimination based on actual or perceived gender identity; and

(3) recognizes that progress must still be made to secure the promise of such title IX that no educational institution that receives Federal education funding discriminates against any person because of their sex.

SENATE RESOLUTION 511—EX-PRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF JUNE 26, 2016, AS “LGBT EQUALITY DAY”

Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. COONS, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. CARDIN, Mr.

BLUMENTHAL, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. PETERS, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. CARPER, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. Kaine, Mrs. BOXER, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. REID, Mr. MURPHY, and Mr. SCHATZ) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 511

Whereas the United States recognizes that all individuals should be treated equally;

Whereas Members of the 114th Congress support the rights and freedoms of individuals who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (in this preamble referred to as “LGBT people”);

Whereas, on June 26, 2003, the Supreme Court of the United States ruled in *Lawrence v. Texas*, 539 U.S. 558, that States could no longer criminalize the private conduct in which same-sex couples engage;

Whereas, on June 26, 2013, the Supreme Court of the United States ruled in *United States v. Windsor*, 133 S. Ct. 2675, that section 3 of the Defense of Marriage Act (Public Law 104-199; 110 Stat. 2419) was unconstitutional and the Federal Government could no longer restrict married same-sex couples from receiving Federal benefits and protections;

Whereas, on June 26, 2015, the Supreme Court of the United States ruled in *Obergefell v. Hodges*, 135 S. Ct. 2584, that same-sex couples have a constitutional right to marry and States could no longer discriminate against same-sex couples when recognizing or licensing a marriage;

Whereas decisions handed down by the Supreme Court of the United States on June 26 in 2003, 2013, and 2015 ended marriage discrimination and the criminalization of same-sex private intimate conduct under the law;

Whereas LGBT people and their allies have worked together for more than 60 years to make progress toward achieving full equality for all individuals in the United States, regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity;

Whereas LGBT people in the United States continue to face many barriers that cannot be solved through courtroom litigation alone;

Whereas transgender individuals and LGBT people of color are disproportionately and uniquely burdened by such barriers, including violence, discrimination, poverty, and societal isolation;

Whereas LGBT people continue to be targets for violence based on who they are and who they love, as demonstrated most recently by the terrible massacre at the Pulse nightclub in Orlando, Florida on June 12, 2016, in which 49 individuals tragically lost their lives;

Whereas, although victories at the Supreme Court of the United States have affirmed the dignity and equality of millions of same-sex couples, statutory reforms are needed to ensure that LGBT people in the United States are free from discrimination and have equal access to the American dream; and

Whereas June 26, 2016, would be an appropriate date to designate as “LGBT Equality Day”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports equal rights and protections for all individuals, regardless of actual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity;

(2) supports the designation of June 26, 2016, as “LGBT Equality Day”;

(3) encourages the celebration of “LGBT Equality Day” to—

(A) commemorate the significance of decisions handed down by the Supreme Court of the United States on June 26 in 2003, 2013, and 2015; and

(B) continue educating all people about the forms of discrimination, harassment, and intolerance that lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender individuals continue to face; and

(4) acknowledges the need for further legislation to ensure that individuals in the United States are free from all forms of discrimination on the basis of actual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity, including in employment, housing, public accommodations, education, Federal funding, credit, and jury service.

SENATE RESOLUTION 512—DESIGNATING THE MONTH OF JUNE 2016 AS “NATIONAL POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS AWARENESS MONTH” AND JUNE 27, 2016, AS “NATIONAL POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS AWARENESS DAY”

Ms. HEITKAMP (for herself, Mr. HELLER, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. TILLIS, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. WARNER, Mr. INHOFE, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. DAINES, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. TESTER, Mr. MORAN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. COONS, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. PETERS, Mr. KING, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. BROWN, and Mr. DONNELLY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 512

Whereas the brave men and women of the Armed Forces of the United States (in this preamble referred to as the “Armed Forces”), who proudly serve the United States, risk their lives to protect the freedom of the people of the United States and deserve the investment of every possible resource to ensure their lasting physical, mental, and emotional well-being;

Whereas more than 2,000,000 members of the Armed Forces have deployed overseas since the events of September 11, 2001, and have served in places such as Afghanistan and Iraq;

Whereas the Armed Forces have sustained a historically high operational tempo since September 11, 2001, with many members of the Armed Forces deploying overseas multiple times, placing those members at high risk of experiencing combat stress;

Whereas, when left untreated, exposure to traumatic combat stress can lead to post-traumatic stress disorder (in this preamble referred to as “PTSD”), sometimes referred to as post-traumatic stress injury;

Whereas men and women of the Armed Forces and veterans who served before September 11, 2001, remain at risk for PTSD and other mental health disorders;

Whereas the Secretary of Veterans Affairs reports that, in fiscal year 2015, more than 569,000 of the nearly 6,000,000 veterans who sought care at a medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs received treatment for PTSD;

Whereas many combat stress injuries remain unreported, undiagnosed, and untreated due to a lack of awareness about post-traumatic stress and the persistent stigma associated with mental health conditions;

Whereas exposure to military trauma can lead to PTSD;

Whereas PTSD significantly increases the risk of anxiety, depression, suicide, homelessness, and drug- and alcohol-related disorders and deaths, especially if left untreated;

Whereas public perceptions of PTSD or other mental health disorders create unique challenges for veterans seeking employment;

Whereas the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs, as well as the larger medical community, both private and public, have made significant advances in the identification, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of PTSD and the symptoms of PTSD, but many challenges remain;

Whereas increased understanding of post-traumatic stress can help eliminate the stigma attached to this mental health issue;

Whereas additional efforts are needed to find further ways to eliminate the stigma associated with post-traumatic stress, including—

- (1) an examination of how post-traumatic stress is discussed in the United States; and
- (2) a recognition that post-traumatic stress is a common injury that is treatable and repairable;

Whereas post-traumatic stress can result from any number of stressors other than combat, including rape, sexual assault, battery, torture, confinement, child abuse, car accidents, train wrecks, plane crashes, bombings, or natural disasters, and affects approximately 8,000,000 adults in the United States annually; and

Whereas the designation of a National Post-Traumatic Stress Awareness Month and a National Post-Traumatic Stress Awareness Day will raise public awareness about issues related to post-traumatic stress, reduce the associated stigma, and help ensure that those individuals suffering from the invisible wounds of war receive proper treatment: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

- (1) designates June 2016 as “National Post-Traumatic Stress Awareness Month” and June 27, 2016, as “National Post-Traumatic Stress Awareness Day”;

- (2) supports the efforts of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and the Secretary of Defense, as well as the entire medical community, to educate members of the Armed Forces of the United States, veterans, the families of members of the Armed Forces of the United States and veterans, and the public about the causes, symptoms, and treatment of post-traumatic stress;

- (3) welcomes the efforts of the National Center for PTSD of the Department of Veterans Affairs and local Vet Centers (as defined in section 1712A(h) of title 38, United States Code) to provide assistance to veterans who are suffering from the effects of this injury;

- (4) encourages commanders of the Armed Forces of the United States to support appropriate treatment of men and women of the Armed Forces of the United States who are diagnosed with post-traumatic stress disorder; and

- (5) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit a copy of this resolution to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and the Secretary of Defense.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 4857. Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. ISAKSON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related

Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4858. Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Ms. HEITKAMP, Ms. AYOTTE, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. KAINE, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. KING, Mr. NELSON, Mr. MANCHIN, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. KIRK, and Mr. WARNER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2578, supra.

SA 4859. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. JOHNSON (for himself, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. CORNYN, and Mr. RUBIO)) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 4858 submitted by Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Ms. HEITKAMP, Ms. AYOTTE, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. KAINE, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. KING, Mr. NELSON, Mr. MANCHIN, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. KIRK, and Mr. WARNER) to the bill H.R. 2578, supra.

SA 4860. Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to amendment SA 4859 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. JOHNSON (for himself, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. CORNYN, and Mr. RUBIO)) to the amendment SA 4858 submitted by Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Ms. HEITKAMP, Ms. AYOTTE, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. KAINE, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. KING, Mr. NELSON, Mr. MANCHIN, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. KIRK, and Mr. WARNER) to the bill H.R. 2578, supra.

SA 4861. Mr. ROUNDS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 5293, making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2017, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4862. Ms. HIRONO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4863. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4864. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. NELSON) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 39, honoring the members of the United States Air Force who were casualties of the June 25, 1996, terrorist bombing of the United States Sector Khobar Towers military housing complex on Dhahran Air Base.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 4857. Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. ISAKSON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title V, insert the following:

SEC. 5. ADDITIONAL PROTECTIONS FOR OUR VETERANS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 55 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“§5511. Conditions for treatment of certain persons as adjudicated mentally incompetent for certain purposes

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date of enactment of this section, in any case arising

out of the administration by the Secretary of laws and benefits under this title, the Secretary shall not determine a person to be adjudicated as a mental defective under subsection (d)(4) or (g)(4) of section 922 of title 18 unless the Federal Government has met the burden of proving, by clear and convincing evidence, that the person is a danger to self or others. The process to determine whether such person is a danger to self or others, as set forth in this section, shall be separate from the Department's process to determine a person mentally incompetent for the purposes of assigning a fiduciary. A person that is subject to the process that may result in a finding that he or she is a danger to self or others shall be provided formal notice and a process by which to challenge the Federal Government's position, and shall be provided written notice of the effect of the ruling with respect to their ability to own and possess firearms and the protections granted under this section.

“(b) MEDICAL REVIEW.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The process by which a person may be determined to be a danger to self or others shall be initiated, with the exception of those persons described in subsection (i)(1), only after 2 health care professionals of the Department conclude, based on clear and convincing medical evidence, that the person is a danger to self or others.

“(2) LIMITATION.—If a conclusion by 2 health care professionals of the Department that a person is a danger to self or others is not made in accordance with paragraph (1), the Federal Government may not begin the process to find that such person is a danger to self or others.

“(c) PROCESS.—If a conclusion that a person is a danger to self or others is made under subsection (b)(1), not later than 30 days after that date on which such conclusion is made, the Department shall provide notice to the person, in writing, of the medical finding, the rights and protections afforded by this section, and the effect of a future administrative or judicial ruling with respect to the ability of the person to own and possess firearms.

“(d) ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW.—(1) Except as provided in subsection (i), not later than 60 days after the date on which a person described in subsection (a) receives notice of the pendency of the Federal Government action to determine whether or not such person is a danger to self or others, such person may request a review by the board designed or established under paragraphs (2) and (3) or a court of competent jurisdiction to determine whether such person is a danger to self or others. If such person does not specify a forum, the Federal Government shall choose the forum. In such assessment, the board may consider the person's honorable discharge or decoration and other mitigating factors.

“(2) Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall designate or establish a board that shall, upon request of a person under subsection (a), make a determination after both parties have presented their case as to whether a person is a danger to self or others. If the board determines that the Federal Government failed to prove that the person is a danger to self or others, the person shall not be required to present his or her case.

“(3) The board shall consist of 3 former or current Federal judicial officers for a term of two years each and a majority decision shall control.

“(4) A determination by the board designated or established under paragraphs (2) or by a court of competent jurisdiction that a person does not meet the standard under subsection (f) shall preclude the Secretary from reporting such person to the National